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Pann-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for ion wish to have rejected articles returned, they and in all cases send stamps for that purpose,

sque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

Not a Campaign Document.

This was not intended as a campaign comment. It is simply the spontaneous expression of the opinion of one of the tough Riders about the man who led him ip the hill on a certain occasion :

"Attached is a very weak way of expressing it. He commanded our respect from the first, then he won by his fearlessness and total indifference to danger ur admiration, but by his kindness and repeated ights made for our welfare, in fact undying devo ion from the time the fighting was over till we were stered out, he won our everlasting love. He when bidding farewell, I felt a handshake was but poor expression; I wanted to hug im. He did more for us than will ever be told. I believe that there is not a man in the regiment no debted to him for some personal favor. We could was afraid of him it was his officers, not the men. I shall never forget as long as I live his words in his sceeptance of the bronze we presented him of REMpercon's Bronco Buster. We were round him in a sollow square with the officers in the centre. It ounds flat perhaps to you, but we were about to part; there were tears in his honest, blue eyes as he ned to his officers and said: * And I know that my officers here won't mind my saying, for I can't help it, that just a little bit nearer than they, are you, my considerable business with our coat sleaves for a few

The Rough Rider who draws this portrait is Private BILL BELL, the only member of he regiment who comes from South Dakota. Private BELL was on his way home, and at Dell Rapids he met a reporter of the Minneapolis Tribune, who asked him, among other questions, if the Rough Riders were much attached to their Colonel.

It isn't a campaign document, we repeat. Private BILL BELL is paying no attention o contemporaneous political events.

It is a good thing to possess such a cerdicate of genuine manhood as that, and it is a better thing to have deserved it.

Another Gap in a Platform.

The platform of the New York Democrats boldly repeats the undisputed fact that the war with Spain was "undertaken not for onquest or aggrandizement, but in the inests of humanity, liberty, and civilization." There the boldness stops short. What shall be done with the territory which the war has brought under American control? Are the Democrats in favor of expansion or are they opposed to it?

They do not dare to say. They are silent as to American duties and responsibilities in the Caribbean and the Pacific. They are afraid to speak a word in behalf of the protection and advancement of liberty, humanity and civilization in the Antilles and the Philippines. They can be glib enough about the Administration, but they cannot open their lips as to the disposition of the fruits of the war so rapidly and brilliantly finished under that Administration.

Upon this important question the New Fork Republicans clearly define their opinfons. The Democrats confess that they have none which it will be safe to utter.

A Lawyer Gone Astray.

Mr. WILLIAM B. HORNBLOWER, a lawyer of this city of old, conservative and distinguished Democratic stock, is reported as making these remarks on the day after the Syracuse Convention:

"For my part, as a Democrat, I propose to vote for VAN WYCE, I think the crying need of the country n-day is a vigorous opposition party. Every stage is the direction of throwing overboard the herenic of the Chicago platform and rehabilitating an opposision party which can appeal to the intelligence and consciences of those who have been formerly Demo-emits voters should be, in my judgment, encour-aged."

In the whole history of the politics of this ountry there has never been an "opposion party" so distinctly in opposition as is he Democratic party now. At no time beore since the war has it represented a polsy and a phase of political sentiment so actly opposed to the doctrine and priniple of the party in power, the Republican costy. The Democratic party, it is true, sok a new departure in the Chicago plat-form of 1896, but as a result of that transmation it cast at the election a far larger ote than ever before in its history. It was wote nearly a million greater than it polled a 1892, four years before, when it succeeded in electing Mr. CLEVELAND for the second ime, and more than one million and a half greater than it polled in 1884, when it sleeted him for the first time. The propornate increase in its vote between 1892 and 1896 was larger than ever before beween Presidential elections.

It appears, therefore, that the Democratic party is already a pretty "vigorous oppo-sition party," and that even if it does not now "appeal to the intelligence and conclences of" all "those who have been Demeratic voters," it appeals to so many more new Democratic voters that there is no obability that it will "throw overboard he heresies of the Chicago platform" in order to bring back the lost by the sacrifice f the more numerous body of voters won y these heresies. Nothing in the drift of mocratic sentiment since the election of 1896 has indicated any disposition to recant se heresies. With a few exceptions, and those only in States which resisted vainly the Chicago platform at the Naional Convention in 1896, they are pro-

fessed with redoubled earnestness. The Syracuse Convention did not dare to oppose them and it did not dare to nominate candidate who had not voted for them in 1896. If Judge Van Wyok had not voted for BEYAN he would never have got the nominaion. No applause in the convention was more general and enthusiastic than that prowoked by the mention of the name of Mr. BRYaw. If the convention had ventured to express in its platform or its tone approval of ntiments like those of Mr. Hornblower, it would have disrupted the party in this tate, and a Democratic ticket nominated accordance with the Chicago platform would have captured the great bulk of the party vote, and, being incontestanty regu-lar, the bolters would have been recognized by the national organization as the only nine New York Demograpy. If Mr. name.ownn had been a delegate to the neuse Convention and had risen to proents we have quoted from

universal storm of indignation. The indications are unmistakable that if the National Democratic Convention were held now Mr. Hornstowen and his symnathizers would be in an even more hopeless and derided minority than were Mr. HILL and Mr. WHITNEY at Chicago in 1896. Nor is there any indication of the possibility of a reversal in 1900 of the Democratic policy as proclaimed in the platform then adopted. The party cannot afford to risk throwing overboard the heresies of the Chleago platform," with a view to satisfying men like Mr. HORNBLOWER. The character of the "opposition party" it is and is to be has been established and is unchangeable. In compelling Mr. Hornstower to vote in this State for a Democrat who voted for the Chicago platform if he is to vote for a Democrat at all, it has given him and everybody else warning that it will force the same alternative in 1900.

The only "opposition party which can apneal to the intelligence and consciences of those who have been formerly Democratic voters" will be the party which opposes the heresies of the Chicago platform," and it must therefore be the same party for which, we assume, Mr. HORNBLOWER voted in 1896 or the Republican party. He is a lawyer and he ought to be able to discern that all the evidence in our politics points straight to that conclusion and no other; yet he proposes to assist the drift by yielding now to the compulsion to vote for a ticket, every candidate on which voted for BRYAN and his heresies, such a vote being an absolute prerequisite to his nomination.

Alas! how awry is the logic of this lawyer.

What Are the Prospects of Peace?

In order to forecast the outcome of the negotiations now in progress between the American and Spanish Commissioners in Paris, it is needful to consider, first, the scope of the demands which Spain puts forward; and, secondly, the sincerity and tenacity with which, presumably, they will be urged. The second inquiry will lead us to examine somewhat carefully the motives which, at a particular conjuncture, caused Spain to make, through M. Cambon, a request for an armistice, a request which quickly resulted in a temporary suspension of hostilities and in a protocol embodying preliminary terms of peace. It may appear that the Madrid Government has evinced considerable astuteness, and has planned to save by diplomacy what it must have lost through the continuance of war. In that case, the sooner we are awakened to the truth the better.

It is alleged that Spain's Peace Commissioners have been ordered to refuse to cede to the United States any part of the Philippines beyond a harbor and coaling station. This preliminary position is to be assumed upon the plea that the territory actually in possession of our military and naval forces does not justify a demand for more. It is doubtful whether this position will be taken in good faith, although the Madrid Government may have been encouraged to take it by reports cabled from the United States that Commissioner GRAY is of the opinion that we should content ourselves with a coaling station, and that a similar view was, at one time, held by Commissioner DAY. When it is discovered, however, that the instructions of our Government peremptorily forbid the acceptance of such a beggerly return for the achievements of Dewey and MERRITT, and that the surrender of Luzon is the smallest concession that will be even discussed, the representatives of Spain may be expected to fall back upon a second position, to which they are likely to adhere with a great show of firmness. They will insist, first, that if they must transfer the sovereignty of Luzon to the United States, that part of the Philippine debt which belongs to that island should go with it; and, secondly, that, in all the rest of the archipelago, Spain must retain intact the rights of his report. One striking expression of opinsovereignty, including the capital right to sell it to the highest bidder

To this which constitutes the core of the Spanish case, we shall recur presently. We note in passing that, coupled with this fundamental and resolute demand, are two suggestions obviously disingenuous. namely, that throughout the lost territory, whether in the Antilles or the Philippines. a tariff shall discriminate in favor of Spanish textiles, and that the whole of the so-called Cuban debt, which was incurred previously to the recent insurrection, shall be saddled upon the revenues of Cuba. We call these suggestions disingenuous, because the Madrid Government must know that they will not be entertained; they are doubtless presented merely for the purpose of persuading the manufacturers of Catalonia on the one hand, and the unlucky holders of Cuban bonds on the other, that their interests are not wholly overlooked. The United States will not grant to Spain any tariff privileges that are not conceded also to other countries which have treaties including the "most favored nation" clause. The commodities of Spain, like those of other foreign coun tries, will have to make the best of a tariff which will discriminate against them in favor of American products. As for the Cuban debt, even the Autonomist Government, established at Havana after BLANCO's arrival, refused to be accountable for more than a fifth of it, on the ground that this was the largest fraction which, according to the most liberal estimate, could be deemed to have been expended for the benefit of the island itself.

That part of Spain's demands to which her Commissioners may be expected to cling with desperation is, as we have said, the claim that, whatever section of the Philippine archipelago she is allowed to retain, she must be permitted to exercise there all the rights of sovereignty, including the right of selling her property for cash to the highest bidder. So far as the impoverished Government headed by Señor SAGASTA is concerned, this power to sell is the gist of the whole matter. There is reason to believe that, for a single island, Cebu, which lies in the centre of the archipelago, the German Empire would willingly give at least a hundred million dollars. For other islands of the group, south of Luzon, there would be no lack of offers, for Japan, Russia, France and Great Britain would all bid against each other. The truth is that the critical state of things in the Far East has given such strategical importance to the Philippines that in them, even excluding Luzon, the Spanish monarchy believes that it has a gold mine, with the proceeds of which it hopes to replenish in the future its exhausted treasury and rehabilitate its

It was the thorough comprehension of the market value of the Philippines, and the desire to keep them for the purpose of selling them, that largely prompted

shattered credit.

him, he would have been silenced by a ture to that end was made through the French Ambassador. It is true that a squadron of ironclads, to be commanded by Commodore Warson, was preparing to make a demonstration against the coasts of the Iberian peninsula, and that the appearance of our warships off Barcelona might have led to grave complications in Catalonia, which is notoriously disaffected to seemed, however, of even greater mothe depletion of their national treasury and to the sole remaining method of relieving it, to arrest, as quickly as possible, operations in the Philippines before Admiral Dewey, who, as yet, had not even taken Manila, should raise the American flag not only throughout Luzon, but all over the archipelago. To save, while there was yet time, assets for which purchasers could be found at once, was probably the ruling purpose in Senor SAGASTA'S mind when he proposed an armistice, and the dominance of this motive accounts for the unparalleled celerity with which the protocol was framed. As a matter of fact, that instrument was actually signed before the surrender of Manila, although the news of the armistice did not reach the American commander. Had negotiations been then conducted by the Madrid Government in its habitual procrastinating spirit. DEWEY would have had time to capture not only Manila but also Iloilo and every other Philippine seaport of commercial or strategic worth.

What threatens the Paris Peace Commission is a deadlock, and a consequent recurrence to war, because Spain is in grievous financial straits, and is, therefore, determined to get some money out of the Philippines, which, now that her quicksilver mines have been mortgaged to the ROTH-SCHILDS, constitute her sole available asset.

Gen. Merritt and Manila.

The importance attached by the Government to the testimony which Gen. WESLEY MERRITT is to give before the Peace Commission at Paris lends interest to the brief references to the political condition of the Philippines in his report, just made public, of the military operations at Manila.

Two points in regard to the insurgents are especially noteworthy. One is that our forces, in capturing Manila, sought no cooperation with the insurgents. Gen. Mkr. RITT says that he carefully avoided any direct communication with AGUINALDO until after our victory was complete. At one time this policy presented some difficulties. The insurgents, whose force Gen. MERRITT roughly estimates at about 12,-000, had established themselves opposite the outer works of Manila, and on one road, the Calle Real, were in trenches between Gen. GREENE's brigade and the Spanish fort. They were also on a road to the right leading from Pasay, and held the approach to Manila by the beach. The Calle Real and the beach were necessary for Greene's advance, and yet Gen. MERRITT would not confer with AGUINALDO. He got around the difficulty by instructing Gen. GREENE to arrange with the insurgent brigade commander in his immediate front to move out to the right, and then our forces went forward the insurgents.

This incident strikingly illustrates our freedom from obligations to the insurgents on the ground of military cooperation. The wise policy thus followed allowed Gen. MERRITT to keep them out of the city and to secure recognition for his authority as Military Governor from AGUINALDO himself. Since Gen. MERRITT's departure from Manila, his successor, Gen. Otts, has pursued the same policy, and in virtue of it comnelled AGUINALDO to withdraw his troops beyond certain indicated lines.

As to the future relations of the insurgents of the island of Luzon with our counion l wever, is that "the leaders wi able to prevent serious disturbances, as they are sufficiently intelligent and educated to know that to antagonize the United States would be to destroy their only chance of future political improvement." This view accords with the utterances of Agoncialo and his companion, who now represent the insurgents at Washington.

The impression conveyed by Gen. Mer-RITT's report is that the judicious diplomacy which followed Admiral Dewey's great victory at Manila has been worthily supplemented by our land forces in their administration. Our case before the Peace Commission at Paris will be free from any complications caused by political blunders at Manila, while day after day comes news of the prosperity as well as the security that results from our admirably managed military occupation.

Hard Up for State Issues.

The Democratic proposal to "repeal the odious legislation known as the Raines Liquor law" and "to enact a just and reasonable excise law" is a strange piece of fooling. The Raines law is the most liberal and satisfactory excise law that the State has ever had. The majority of the liquor dealers have no reason to complain of it, and they do not complain. It furnishes a great revenue. It has come to stay, as the Democrats know, and they have not the slightest intention of repealing it, and would not dare to repeal it if they were in power.

The search for State issues must have been hard work and the results will not pay

The Passing of the Fur Seals

At the present rate of extermination there will soon be very little left of the Alaska seal herd for the Dominion and our coun try to argue about. This year's reported catch of the Victoria sealers in Behring Sea, 10,000, is the smallest for many seasons. Only twenty-eight vessels were employed, and the average catch was low. Doubtless as many vessels were sent out as had prospects of remunerative cruises.

On the Russian side of Behring Sea a like falling off is noted. Russia has a thirty-mile zone of protection around her Kormandorski islands, just as we have a sixty-mile zone around our Pribylov group, and she also, like us, limits the lessees of the islands to taking males of a specified age; but the San Francisco reports are that these lessees have secured only 7,000 skins this year, against several times as many in former seasons. Our own Pribyloy catch of 18,000 is not smaller than in some recent years, but it is very small compared with the 100,000 which used to be the regular annual amount taken.

All the statistics show that the seals of Behring Sea have diminished greatly in numbers during the last dozen years, or the Madrid Government to sue for an since pelagic scaling became prominent. armistics, at, the time when an over. The British, Canadian, and American ex-

perts who were sent to examine the matter were all agreed on that point. Dr. JORDAN one of our experts, publicly stated last year that since 1885 the American herd, which once contained 600,000 breeding females, had fallen to 130,000; the Russian, from 300,000 to about 50,000; the Kurile herd from about 40,000 to 1,200. The cause of this he ascribed to that indiscriminate killthe Alphonsine regime. It must have ing of female seals which is a necessary accompaniment of pelagic hunting. On the ment to far-sighted Spaniards, alive to land the killing is restricted to superfluous males, but in the open sea the hunter can

make no distinction of sex. It has been intimated that the Quebec conference may arrange the settlement of the sealing question on the basis of the purchase by the United States of the ships and appliances of the Victoria sealers, or perhaps the allowance of values for their agreeing to go out of the business, regulations then making it unlawful. It seems clear that a radical stopping of pelagic sealing is needed to save the remnant of the Pribylov seals, and also that the Victoria sealers may not do badly by such a settlement, since there is so little profit in the business now. Then we should have to arrange with Russia, Japan and other nations to keep out their sealers.

Both Parties Should Nominate Him.

Three Judges of the Supreme Court are to be chosen in this district at the election in November. The terms of Roger A. PEYOR, WILLIAM N. COHEN and JOSEPH F. DALY will expire on Dec. 31 next. Mr. Justice PRYOR, owing to the age limit, cannot be renominated. Mr. Justice Conen will probably receive a Republican nomination, while it is asserted that the renomination of Mr. Justice DALY is uncertain. But it should not be uncertain. There are good and sufficient reasons why he should be renominated and why both parties should concur in such a nomination, as they have done hitherto when an eminent and highly qualified and well-tried member of the judiciary was concerned.

Judge Daly has been Judge in this city and county for the last twenty-eight years ; first, as a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas-ultimately having become its Chief Justice-and then as Justice of the Supreme Court upon the merger of the old Common Pleas into the new expanded Supreme Court. The lawyers at this bar and the community in general know Joseph F. DALY to be an honest, upright man of great ability and of exact legal learning. He is one of the best trial Judges in the State, and one of the men best qualified to preside at Circuit or Trial Term, where it is essential that the rules of evidence should be understood by the Judge, and that his charge to the jury should be impartial and free from coloring or prejudice. Beyond this, Judge Daly is an excellent Special Term Judge, qualified to decide the most difficult questions which can come to him for solution; and, moreover, he has the requisite learning and experience supposed to qualify a Judge for a seat in the Appellate Division.

Why, then, should Judge DALY fall to reelve a renomination? It is not easy to find united to high character and marked ability and courteous manners, the lifetime of judicial experience which he has had. and captured the city, without regard to He is in the prime of life, and it would be a wrong to the community to refuse to recognize such long and faithful service.

Undoubtedly, Judge JOSEPH F. DALY should receive a nomination to the Supreme Court from both parties, so that the people could unite in returning him to the place he merits so greatly.

A Bryanite Prediction.

The Commercial Appeal of Memphis is among the most virulent assailants of some of the men who actually saw service in the war. For Admiral Sampson, for example, the Commercial Appeal's contempt is untry, Gen. MERRITT is naturally reticent in | bounded. It invents new adjectives daily to apply to the Admiral, perhaps the mildest of these being "Granny.

The admiration for martial prowess and heroic quality which the Commercial Appeal withholds from Admiral Sampson is bestowed without stint upon Col. WILLIAM J. BRYAN of the Third Nebrasks. Apparently the real hero of the war, in the Memphis newspaper's estimation, is BRYAN. It is now ardently engaged in deriding the idea that BRYAN wants to lay down the sword.

So confident is the Commercial Appeal of the falseness and libellous character of the report that the Colonel desires to quit the service, that it records this prediction:

"Col. Bayan will be found doing his full duty with Gen. Firznuoz Len in Cuba when the time comes to garrison that island."

Probably Col. BRYAN will be found cursing his inconveniently enthusiastic admirer by anybody who finds him with a copy of the Commercial Appeal in his hands. In the columns of his devoted newspaper adherents he had much rather read essays upon the theme that the tongue is mightler than the sword.

Rejoicing at Syracuse.

"We rejoice," says the Syracuse platform, "that the Democracy has been connected with every honorable and creditable step in the war." This assertion needs to be pruned. There is one honorable and creditable war measure with which the Democrats are not "connected," which, in fact, they opposed with substantial unanimity.

That was the War Revenue bill. It is just as well to have the record correct.

The Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND need not be alarmed. There is not going to be another

Man of Destiny at his heels. The Hon, Augus-

TUS VAN WYCE will never get so far upon the

road that leads from respectable obscurity to

Mr. LARRY HUTTON's celebrated collection. Faith Defies Evolution. TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUX-Sir : Whenever, Mr.

Editor, I see any Christian, as, for instance, your correspondent, D. B. Kirby, in to-day's Sun, speak of the people of the Orient as heathers. I have grave doubts whether that Christian has yet come to an understanding of his own religion, and is yet able to discriminate between symbol and substance.

Ten years of my early manhood were spent among

the Oriental people. There is but one all-pervading spiritual truth upon which all religion and all art are based. The meaning, the intention of the teachother radical planks has measurably increased. ing is the same whether out of the mouth of the Buddhist priest, the Mohammedan mollah, or the Biddhist prices, the Monameretan motter, or the Christian minister.

That highest truth has to be sought to-day, as ever, "in the wilderness." And if the theory of evolution which is, after all, a matter of small moment leads men to doubt dogmas, leads them to the "wilderness." then out of chaos will come to the doubter in the end light and knowledge of the truth, and humanity will be the gainer. PREDERIC TRIMPER.

The Century for October affords much interesting reading. Armand Dayot tells of Detaille, the French painter of soldiers, and his article has many unpublished sketches by the master; Frank Milie unpublished sketches by the master; Frank Millet describes Capri; W. F. Halley tells of that once famous American institution, the Pony Express; Horatic L. Wait affords another civil war article on the personnially interesting subject of the biochade; and a second installment appears of Jenathan S. Jenkins's journal of older times in Cubs. These are but a few of the articles which make the number of value.

HEWARD THE FORESERS.

His Remarks at a Dinner in Paris on American Destiny-Mr. Everts's Prediction.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The article in your paper of Sept. 30, copied from Figure, giving Mr. Seward's views on "An Around-the-World Destiny" of the United States, recalls an incident which happened in Paris to my own knowledge.

Franco-Prussian war was over, and Paris was again open to visitors. Mr. Seward, in his journey around the world, of which he published an account, also came to that city, Of course, he received every possible attention from the resident Americans. At a reception given at a banker's in his honor, after most of the invited guests had departed, he took a seat in a corner of a room, and a group of mostly oung American men gathered around him. He was genial and sympathetic, answered questions and told stories, and fraternized with his countrymen. In reply to a question as to what had most impressed him during his travels, he answered about as follows:

Boys, the fact is the Americans are the only nation that has and understands liberty. With us a man is a man, absolutely free and politically equal with all, with special privileges for none. Every one has a chance, whereas, ever I have been I was impressed with the subjugation and oppression of the people. had all my life talked in public and private o the greatness of our mission of civilization and progress, of the ideas we represented and the lessons we were teaching the world, but I never realized how true it was that we were of all others the representatives of human progress Now I know it. I am sure now, from what have myself seen, that nothing I have ever said, or others have said, as to the destiny o our country was exaggerated. I am an old man now and may not see it, but some of you boys may live to see American ideas and principles and civilization spread around the world, and lift up and regenerate mankind."

These were not Mr. Seward's exact words but they are a fair statement of what he said. He sat with folded hands, spoke slowly and softly, as if communing with himself. Around him were grouped the young men, some who had been through the siege of Paris. It was inspiring to hear this old man, one of the great actors in the struggle for the Union, thus summing up the observations of his life, and prophe sying the future of his native land. His words or at least his expressed thoughts, were never

forgotten by at least one of his auditors Another incident connected with another o the old-time statesmen whose name has already passed into history may be of interest At the Geneva Convention in 1872, where the arbitration of the Alabama claims was in progress. Mr. William M. Evarts and his family occupied a house in a little garden and park which there was another residence in which other Americans resided. Charles Franeis Adams, Caleb Cushing, Morrison R. Waite, afterward Chief Justice, J. Bancroft Davis Charles C. Beaman, and other members of the American Commission, came and went, visited and chatted, and formed a kind of family

One of the buildings in the grounds was prected in the time of Louis XV. for a billiard hall, but had been fitted up by the American owners as a dining room, and on pleasant summer Sundays the table was always spread for luncheon, at which all were welcome, and after coffee, with the cigars, an hour or two was generally devoted to conversation. To such a lungheon Mr. Evarts, who had

eaten with his family in his own house, came.

Lighting a cigar, he found a seat near the head of the table and took part in the conversation, which was of the past, present, and future of America. Presently he threw himself back, his head dropped on his breast, his eyes became fixed, and he said, slowly and solemnly Gentlemen, God has America in his direct keeping, and lets it work out its destinies in ecordance with His own wishes and for His own purpose. When the time came and Europe needed an outlet for its surplus energy. God let down the bars and America was discovered Then little colonies of enterprising and progressive men, seeking freedom from the trou bles and oppressions of their native land, founded homes along the Atlantic coast. He had let down the bars again for his own purposes. These men struggled and fought and progressed in civilization and liberty until the time came when again the bars were let down and we had the Revolution, and the colonies became a nation. Again the bars went down, and then came the Mexican war, giving the nation the room necessary for its expansion, the space necessary for the homes of the millions from the Old World who sought the freedom of the ew. From Atlantic to Pacific that little fringe of people of the colonial times had evolved until they were a great nation We needed the precious metals, and gold and silver were found sufficient for our purposes. God had let down the bars. But one thing remained, one canker and sore, one great evil which threatened and worried and troubled, but God in His own good time again let down the bars, and it was forever swept away, for He allowed the rebellion, He gave humanity and justice and right the victory. He restored the Union. He will heal the sores, He will lead the people to its final destiny as the advance guard of civilization, progress and the upbuilding and elevation of mankind, and in good time the bars will be again let down for the benefit of humanity-when or why we know not, but He knows."

Then there came a long pause, no one spoke, the birds twittered outside among the bushes. and the men present smoked and thought, and Mr. Evarts presently arose and in silence left

Perhaps it was the day-it was Sunday-that had influenced Mr. Evarts in his thoughts and feelings, had made of him a seer who from the lessons of the past, for at least that day and hour, saw visions of the future for his land and NEW YORK, Oct. 1.

An Infallible Remedy for Worry.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Ill and in bed in my little tent in the heart of the Adirondack Moun-tains, with plenty of "troubles of my own." and the distant whistle of a train echoing through morning and evening mists to arouse me to the necessity of an early return to New York duties, The Surplay Sun has found me and taught me "How Not to Worry." It needed but one reading of that grand classi We may be happy yet, you bet," to assure me tha I shall soon be able to give you a cordial dig in those colloppy short ribs of yours, and thank you. Troubles have vanished into thin air under your inspiring influence, and I have solved the problem of the ages, "How Not to Worry." Read THE SUS!

ALGONQUIS, Franklin County, N. Y., Sept. 29.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: How's this for slogan for Teddy's followers: Teddy!

Readyl New Yoak, Sept. 29. C. J. MAGUIRE. The Democrats and the Chicago Platform

From the Chicago Evening Journal.

Western Democrats are as strongly as ever pledged to that platform. If their enthusiasm for free silver has abated, which we doubt, their devotion to the

They have only dislike and distrust for the Demo rats of New York. They still regard that State as the "enemy's country," which they may raid bu never occupy. They will stick to their principles and politics; they will have a majority of the con vention of 1900 larger than their majority in the convention of 1896. If there is to be a reconciliation it will be by the New York Democrate coming "all the way to Canossa," not by an attempt on the part of Western Democrate to meet them half way. Undoubtedly the struggle in 1900 will be an

exact reproduction of the struggle of 1890—a vigor-ous majority relentiessly imposing its views on a weak minority, the minority returning to sulk for a ace" and maintain organization.

For those reasons the coming canvaes in New York will be interesting, but not important. The New York Dessouracy will continue to hold an uncomfortable position between the firing lines, receiving the shot of both armies.

DEMOCRATIC PROSPECTS IN 1898.

THE NEW 19-INCH NAVAL GUNS

Nothing Larger Than 13-Inch on Our War-

ships-No Wire-Wound Guns.

Government, like that of Great Britain

France, and other foreign naval powers, has

adopted 12 inches as the highest calibre for

the guns of the main batteries of its

with a penetrating power of at least eighteen

inches of the best armor, is to be displaced on

battleships hereafter by an improved 12-inch

gun, equal in efficiency it is claimed to the

present 13-inch gun, and a much more rapid

firing piece. A controversy between the con-

structors and ordnance officers of the navy was

waged for two years over this question of 13-

inch versus 12-inch guns for the heavier ves-

sels. The ordnance experts contended that

the most powerful guns made for the navy should be installed on board, while

the constructors argued in favor of a lighter gun, which they endeavored to show, at

the time superposed turrets were designed for

the Kearsarge and Kentucky, were capable of

puncturing the thickest armor carried on any

battleship built or affoat. England about that

time concluded that guns of greater calibre

than twelves were not required, although several of her old battleships carried some 16%-

inch guns, while Italy for years has maintained

in commission ships with 17-inch rifled guns.

The Victoria, when she was rammed by the

most powerful warships. The 13-inch rifle

WARRINGTON, Oct. 1 .- The United States

A Cheerful Way of Entering Upon an Important Campaign.

From the New York Daily News of Sept. 30. This is said to be a Democratic year, but there is no denvine that the Republican candidate for the Governorship, Theodore Boosevelt, is a nicturescene and attractive flours partion. early to the more unthinking of the younger voters. These latter have been caught by the rough riders' uniform, and they have thrown a glamour about it which it may be impossible to dispel in the five weeks in which the cam-

paign must be fought. That Judge Van Wyck is in every way a better man for the Governorship than Roosevelt does not, unfortunately, assure the former a majority of the one million and a quarter of the votes to be east in November in New York. Democrats will do well to remember that their success in the contest last year for the Court of Appeals Justiceship, the only one for a State office then, was due almost entirely to the stayat-home Republicans. If disgust with their party's rascality and mismanagement will keep them away from the polls in any such numbers as was the case last year, victory will again be ours; but who can say what their feelings will be a month hence.

Wallace, the Republican candidate last year for the Chief Justiceship of the Court of Appeals, polled 326,000 votes less than McKinley did the year before, while Parker, his successful Democratic opponent, polled only 3,000

more than did William J. Bryan. These figures show that if only one-fourth of those who voted for McKinley two years ago. but who absented themselves from the polls last year, come out this year and cast their ballots for the Republican State ticket, the Democratic majority for Parker will be wiped out.

THE TORRENS SYSTEM AGAIN.

inch guns, while Italy for years has maintained in commission ships with 17-inch rifled guns. The Victoria, when she was rammed by the Camperdown, carried 16k-inch rifles.

In the recent awards for new battleships the Navy Department reserved the right to install either twelves or thirteens, as might be decided later, and a definite concention and the main batterie, while states a mounted in the main batterie, where guns are not all the place of the large number of fast in the place of the large number of fast in the state of the large number of guns, embodying some radical changes in the construction of heavy ordance, will begin at the factory here, which makes every gun above 3-inch mounted on American warships. The substitution of 12 for 13 inch guns is due to the terrific increase in velocities obtained by the new smokeless powder, which enables a 12-inch gun to produce a velocity of at least 3,000 feet per second, which was not possible with the old brown powder. Smokeless powder will not only advance the velocity-obtaining qualities of the 12-inch guns, but of every other calibre in the service from 300 to 400 feet per second. The 12 and 13 inch guns now in service will be capable of velocities mean considerable in the guns increase in penetrating powers as well. The smaller calibre will have equal increase velocities. These velocities mean considerable in the guns' ponetrating powers and it is estimated by the orinance experts here that one of the new 12-inch guns firing smokeless powder will be superior in all respects to the 13-inch mounted on the Oregon and Indiana. The advent of smokless powder produces these results and at the same time enables the ordance of the new 12-inch guns firing smokeless powder than the same time enables the ordance of heavy suns. The design for the new 12-inch guns firing smokeless powder will be superior in all respects to the 13-inch mounted on the Oregon and Indiana. The advent of smokeless powder produces these results and at the same time enables the ordance of the su Its Introduction Into New York Advocated. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read with much interest the latters of Mr. William Hanhart, which appeared in your columns last Sunday and this morning, about the Torrens system of transferring title to land. Since reading a copy of the act passed by the Massachusetts Legislature last June it has been a matter of surprise to me to find no comment on the Torrens system in the New York papers, although little more surprising than that the

existing methods of examining and transfer-

ring titles to land should have been tolerated

so long as they have in such a busy city as this.

One of the first complaints against the pres-

so long as they have in such a busy city as this.

One of the first complaints against the present system was made by Mr. Dwight H. Olmsted in an address before the West End Association several years ago (afterward printed). In which he pointed out the unnecessary reducilization of labor and expense now necessitated in examining titles, every title being examined from beginning to end on passing to each new owner or mortgagee, regardless of the care and thoroughness that may have been exercised by the last examining counsel. The remedy he susgested was, as I remember, that owners of real estate should be compelled to file in the office their abstracts of title and original searches, to which future purchasers and their lawysers could have full access, thereby rendering unnecessary much of the expensive searching which adds so heavily at present to the outlay in passing a title. While this plan might facilitate the examination of titles and lessen the attendant expenses it would be but a very short step in adva see compared with the Torrens system, whereby the results of the examiners work will be guaranteed by the State, and the title, when once accepted and registered, be, down to that date, beyond attack or question.

All will probably agree that it ought to be possible to buy, sell, and mortgage real estate as easily as stocks and bonds can be transferred or pledged, and as New York will have good authority for making the change, as Mr. Hanhart points out, there seems to be no good reason why the Torrens system should not be adopted here. Whether the increase of speculation in land, which may reasonably be expected to follow the adoption of the Torrens system, will be a public benefit can be seriously questioned, but that question should be met when it arises. It ought to be sufficient at present that in this city and State, which should be the most progressive in the world, we are at least half a century behind the times in a public system that interests and affects a very large portion of the community, an

120 BROADWAY, Sept. 30.

For the Dogs.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Some people ever seem to get tired of kicking about some griev ance or other, using the columns of your valuable paper for that purpose

to town again, and, finding the vestibule desecrated by a dog, if dog it was, begins an outery agai canine race, demanding its extermination and abus

canine race, demanding its extermination and abusing the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals as well as the dogcatchers for their permitting a
breach of etiquette on the part of the dog.

From my observation and knowledge of dogs, I am
convinced that the dog in question was no New Yorkbred dog, but evidently a dog strayed over from the
boken, N. J., where recently some dogs were liberated from the pound by breaking the lock of their
nelosure.

New York dogs are fine specimens of their race,
they are kept scrupulously clean, and, instead of
degenerating or suffering under their so-called cruel
captivity, they look fine in contrast with dogs of
other large cities in this country, as well as in Europe.
That "140 West Seventy-fifth Street" is no large
of dogs is evident, but that for this reason others should
be deprived of their pets is drawing it too far
People have just as much right to keep a dog as a
horse, and even more so, as the former is licensed,
and thus pass its share toward sirect cleaning.

If "140 West Seventy-fifth Street" has a grudge
stants some owner of a dog in the neighborhood,
the evil will be soon abated by complaining to the
proper authorities.

I don't care whether you will place this in your
paper; on the other hand, being a reader of love lar army, show rough and ignorant, usage at

proper suthorities.

I don't dore whether you will place this in your paper; on the other hand, being a reader of long standing, I hope you will not allow your paper to be used for such nonsensical complaints. I remain, dear air, yours very truly, ADMIAN BORRERSON.

128 WEST SIXTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEW YORK, Sept. 29.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : In your issue or to-day I see the letter of " 140 West Seventy-fifth Street," about the nuisance the dogs of the city are. I think he must be an old bachelor or an old maid, and if he wanted a very quiet place where dogs would not bother him he or she ought to go and live in a cemetery. I would rather trust my life in the hands of a dog than in the hands of such a person as he is. I would be more safe. 218 NOSTRAND AVENUE, BROOKLYK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir : I have seen, the last few mouths, a number of translations of different parts of Cyrano de Bergerac, and special attention seems to have been given to the "Ballad of the Duel." None of the translations of that passage that I have come across seem to me to have preserved the spirit and form of the poem as well as the following, which was submitted to me by the translator same days ago.

BALLAD OF THE DUEL From the play "Cyrano de Bergerac," by Rostand. I cast my soft hat on the ground-

The cloak which about me is wound. With a jerk my b g blade Is, like Celadon, played— And like Scaramouche light. At the finish of "l'Envoi" I bite.

You should have been neutral or older-Well, Turkey, where will you be larded? In the flank or under the shoulder?
Or the heart, by its blue ribbon guarded? My ear by strange bells is bombarded. The point of my blade how it lights— (Decidedly he'll have to be larded)— At the finish of "I'Envoi" it bites.

I'm seeking a word for my rhyme-You look broken—as white as your shirt— The word "coward" will serve us this time. Ah! So! I parry the hurt You simed at me curt. I open a line—I make light— Hold tight to thy skewer, thou swins-At the finish of "I'Envoi" I bite.

Prince, ask for thy pardon on high! I skirmish so near—I can hit. I cut and I thrust. Ah! you sigh! At the finish of "1'Envoi" I bit.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29. JOHN HANSON KENNARD A Democrat for Roosevelt. To the Editor of The Sus-Sir: Surely Theodore

Roosevelt ought to be our next Governor. It is the duty of every Democrat who holds for honesty and A DEMOCRAT. NEW YORK, Sept. 80. Very Much at Home. From the St. Levis Globs-Democrat.

The theory that Col. Roosevelt is not a New Yorker has had a short run. He has fought grizzlies in Mon-

tena, raised troops in Texas, and fought Spaniards in Cuba, but he is at home in New York, as his ances

horn were before him.

the Mauser is that, while both are bolt-guns, the former has a magazine which, filled with five cartridges, can be cut off so as to make the rifle practically a single-shooter; the latter's magazine cannot be so cut off. It is, therefore, treally a repeating rifle. Furthermore, in the Krag the bolt is opened and closed by the action of cams (an application of power similar to that used on chainless bicycles), while with the Mauser the man has to compress the main spring by direct force.

It is probable that these Mausers will be sold for not less than \$15 apiece, so that for every one sold the Government will be a little more than relimbursed for the manufacture of one Krag-Jorgensen, which, as made at the arsenal, costs \$14.50.

Several Krags have arrived at the arsenal for repairs, after having been used by rough riders. They show that they can stand very hard usage without impairing their efficiency, proving thereby the excellence of their pattern, manufacture, and material. There are two, which, after having been carried through the surf, filled with sand, and wet with water, and after having been carried through the surf, filled with sand, and wet with water, and after having gone through all the lighting, were quite ready for use just as they were when they arrived, without any cleaning or oiling. The butt of one of these—cdrbine pattern—was split and perforated by a Mauser bullet, which most likely bored a hole also through the arm of whatever rough rider held the gun at the time.

One of the reasons for the inferiority of the Mausers is that they are made by contract by a firm in Berlin, Germany, while our guns are made at the Springfield Arsenal, under the direct supervision of ordnance officers. Our guns are therefore exactly alike, one to the other, while the material and workmanship of the Spenish rifles show many degrees of quality.

MAUSERS VS. KRAG-JORGENSENS.

perts at the Springfield Arsenal.

From the Springfield Union.

While no decision has yet been made as to

what shall be done with the Spanish Mauser

rifles which arrived at the United States Ar-

senal yesterday, it is expected that, after hav-

ing been cleaned and repaired, these weapons

Officials at the arsenal state that these Span-

ish guns, besides being in every way inferior to the Krag-Jorgensen rifles used by our regu-

The main difference between the Krag and

the Mauser is that, while both are bolt-guns,

the former has a magazine which, filled with

ill be sold to the public as curiosities

the hands of the Spanish soldiers.

some Comparisons Recently Made by Ex-

Told of Gen. Meads. From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

At a little village on the Susquehanna Rivey I met an old soldier, who related this incident of his experience with Gen. Meade in the late war. I have forgotten his name and the place where it occurred. It was a raw night in October, the wind was rather strong, and Meade had fixed a stove in his tent. The soldier was the sentry for the General. A puff of wind knocked down the improvised stovepips, and soon the tent filled with smoke. The General came out and asked the sentry to help him to rearrange it. The soldier replied that he was under orders and could not leave his post.

"Yes, yes," said Meade. "that is true, but I would like to have that stovepipe fixed. You are right," and the General went at the job himself.

"I kent nacing my beat," said the soldier, "and enjoyed Meade's efforts to get the pipe back in its place. He made a sorry mess of it. Finally he turned to me and said: Sentry, you will have to help me: I will be responsible for you, and if there is any trouble about your leaving the beat I will explain to the officer.

"In a few miautes we had the pipe in position. Meade disappeared into the tent without a word of thanks, but he soon came out with a jug of applejack and asked me to take a drink. Once more I reminded him I was on duty. 'Yes, yes,' he answered. 'I know; but you helped me to fix the stovepipe.'

"He turned on his heel and re-entered the tent, leaving the jug outside. After a time he came out." I know you would; but I did not see it."

came out.
Did you drink? he inquired. I nodded.
I knew you would; but I did not see it. Divided Responsibility. From the Chicago Record.

"Great Scott, Clara, what do you mean by keeping me waiting here on the corner looking like a fool?"
"Well, Harry, I know I kept you waiting, but you did the rest yourself."

Perhaps He Plays the Accordion. From the Kansas City Times.

Matt Witt, a drug clerk who committed sul-cide in Topeka last Friday, roomed with Dr. J. L. Le Fevere, and was the fifth roommate of Le Fevere's who had taken his own life.